

CORRESPONDENCE



NEW ENGLAND/MID-ATLANTIC

July 20, 2026

NOAA Fisheries Seeks Comments on Ropeless Fishing

Comments due by October 14, 2026

NOAA Fisheries is seeking information from fishery participants and others with specialized knowledge on the potential voluntary use of ropeless fishing gear, which includes on-demand fishing gear and other fixed gear that does not use persistent buoy lines.

Responses to this request for information may inform the potential future voluntary use, development, and management of ropeless fishing in the Greater Atlantic Region. NOAA Fisheries is seeking feedback from various stakeholders, primarily fixed-gear and mobile-gear fishermen, and intends to summarize the responses to this request for information and share that summary publicly.

The comment period is open through October 14, 2026. Submit your comments through the [e-rulemaking portal](#). NOAA will accept anonymous and non-anonymous comments.

For more information, read the [request for information](#) as published in the *Federal Register*.

Questions?

Industry: Contact [Caroline Potter](#), Greater Atlantic Regional Office, (978) 281-9325

Media: Contact [GARFO Public Affairs](#)

From: Marc Lareau <waterman2000us@yahoo.com>

Sent: Thursday, July 2, 2026 7:36 PM

To: Cate O'Keefe <cokeefe@nefmc.org>

Subject: Scalloping

To whom it may concern: Reopening of the Northern Edge should have happened years ago which i'am sure were all in agreement. But stacking/leasing and doing away with scallop permit vessel base lines is really a bad decision. It's only going to increase fishing effort. Large fleet owners only care about permit stacking regardless of baselines because of them have mixed baselines. In closing I hope that the council will have a lot of input and discussions on this matter.

Thank you from a concerned former scallop captain and currently a shoreside engineer.

Harriet Didriksen must be rolling in grave. God bless her.

Everett-Vehrs Conservation and Research Foundation

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July 11, 2026

Dear Members of the New England and Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Councils:

Re: Hydraulic dredging, benthic productivity, and carefully managed access to closed areas

This is a follow-up to my June 18 letter on the importance of hydraulic dredging to the goals of the MSFCMA and NOAA.

On July 2, NMFS Assistant Administrator Eugenio Soler issued a statement that elevates the urgency of this topic: "After considering all input from councils, fishing industry, and the public, we have prioritized actions - many of which align with Council-identified priorities - we believe will reduce burdens on domestic fishing, increase production, stabilize markets, improve access, and enhance economic profitability." Those objectives are precisely what my recommendations are intended to advance, and they are consistent with the 1983 amendments to the Act – which NOAA assigned me to the Senate to help coordinate. And yesterday, the White House issued this related video. [Watch the video here](#). They all are on board.

Requested action

I respectfully ask the Councils to evaluate time-limited openings for hydraulic dredging in most areas, while maintaining strong protection for sensitive spawning periods and genuinely vulnerable habitats. At the same time, studies should be done to determine if such restrictions are needed or are beneficial to sensitive habitats and to production. I think not.

Why I am writing

This letter summarizes the key points I learned while trying to answer my father's question: why did hydraulic dredging in Fairhaven increase quahog production by roughly 1,000 times?

It took more than 50 years to understand the mechanism behind what we observed after the Fairhaven-New Bedford Outer Harbor was reopened following several decades of closure for pollution. The final pieces came together only recently.

First, I found records of landings from coastal New England towns before and after the devastating 1938 and 1954 hurricanes. Those records showed that major seabed disturbance can produce a 10- to 100-fold increase in landings a few years later, as young quahogs, scallops, and other animals reach legal size. That helped explain part of the Fairhaven experience, but not the full 1,000-fold increase.

The remaining explanation appears to stem from the fact that hydraulic dredging is performed repeatedly and at greater depths. It loosens compacted sediment, brings clean shell and shell hash to the surface, creates hiding and attachment habitat, and the crew removes predators during sorting. Most importantly, dredging can occur every year, while major hurricanes come only a few times per century.

The mechanisms are summarized below. My full [June 18 letter contains additional detail and references](#).

What storms and dredging have in common

The basic mechanisms that increase production of fish, mollusks, worms, and other benthic organisms are common to major seabed disturbances, whether caused by storms or by carefully managed fishing activity:

- **Removal of smothering deposits.** Disturbance can clear the bottom by removing, dispersing, or burying accumulated silt, detritus, and other organic material, thereby exposing cleaner surfaces for settlement.
- **Restoration of clean substrate.** Clean shell, shell hash, stones, and corals provide attachment surfaces required by scallops, oysters, mussels, corals, and certain worms.
- **Creation of refuges for the very young.** Interstitial spaces among shells, stones, and shell hash provide hiding places for baby cod, other fish, mollusks, worms, and other small organisms in a predator-rich environment.
- **Settlement cues.** Shell-derived physical and chemical cues help molluscan larvae and post-larvae identify suitable habitat for settlement and growth.
- **Oxygenated and usable bottom.** Clams, scallops, quahogs, and worms need to keep their mouths and gills above suffocating deposits, while burrowers move into usable substrate for protection and growth.

Sea scallops illustrate the point. They need clean shells for initial attachment with byssal threads and again about a year later. If an area is closed to protect a strong year class but then remains undisturbed, further production will slow or stop until dredging resumes or a major storm resets the bottom.

Why hydraulic dredging is different from storms, strong tides, and trawling

Hydraulic dredging adds important functions beyond the one-time disturbance created by a storm:

1. **Loosening compacted sediment.** The blade and jets work roughly 8 to 10 inches into the bottom, breaking up hard or otherwise compacted sediments. This improves habitat for surf clams and other burrowing organisms that need penetrable substrate for predator avoidance and growth.
2. **Expanding habitat in high-density areas.** In productive areas, loosened sediment allows nearly vertical stacking of clams and quahogs, creating more usable habitat. I saw this in Fairhaven in 1961 near a sewage outfall, where food levels were high. The quahogs were destined for transplanting and stocking in other towns on Cape Cod under state supervision. In one tong covering 2 sq. ft., I counted 144 quahogs – amidst most things that are flushed down toilets. In normal beds, getting 6 would be rare.
3. **Removing predators.** When the dredge is dumped on deck, predators of young fish and mollusks are separated by the crew and marketed, used as bait, or destroyed. Incentives could reward the removal of non-useable predators such as small crabs, starfish, moon snails, periwinkles, and whelks.
4. **Creating habitat diversity.** Dredging creates a mosaic of disturbed and recovering patches. These patches can provide settlement and growth opportunities for opportunistic animals.
5. **Increasing benthic prey.** Increased abundance of post-pelagic benthic prey after dredging can improve foraging opportunities for bottom fish and other predators. Flounders flourish with the extra worms.
6. **Repeating useful disturbance.** Major storms are decades apart. Hydraulic dredging can repeat the valuable ecological functions - sediment reworking, exposure of buried substrate, and reset of benthic succession - on a managed schedule.

Protecting truly vulnerable habitats

This is not an argument for indiscriminate dredging. Many high-relief areas are inherently protected from hydraulic dredging and some trawling by rocky ledges, ridges, canyons, and boulders. These features were deposited as ancient glaciers retreated and are mapped by NOAA, USGS, and Canada.

Vessels can avoid such features using GPS, vessel records, and crew knowledge. For additional protection - for example, because of unique epifaunal life, corals, or other special habitats - those places can be defined and avoided. The features that make an area biologically special, such as boulders, outcrops, or canyons, also can make it impossible to dredge. The whole area need not be closed to all fishing.

Management implication

The management goal should not be to eliminate disturbance but to manage disturbance intelligently, in harmony with natural seabed processes.

Properly timed and carefully monitored hydraulic dredging can mimic useful natural disturbance, restore clean substrate, reduce predator pressure, and increase production of shellfish, bottom fish, and their food - worms. Time-limited openings outside sensitive spawning and settlement periods could maintain strong reproductive protection while restoring productivity in areas that otherwise become increasingly silted, compacted, and less useful as nursery habitat.

Conclusion

Hydraulic dredging disperses or buries suffocating sediment, breaks up hard bottom, brings clean shells and stones to the surface, enables predator removal, and provides physical and chemical cues for larval attraction, attachment, hiding, and growth. Annual or periodic disturbance is essential, as shown by the short-lived increase in catch a few years after major hurricanes.

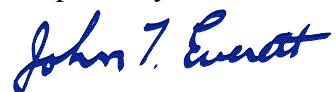
Adjusting closures as proposed in my June 18 letter would maintain strong reproductive protection while sustaining productivity for cod, scallops, corals, lobsters, clams, worms, and other organisms that depend on a dynamic, oxygenated seabed with hiding and attachment places for the very young.

Proper management can increase fisheries production broadly, create jobs at sea and ashore, boost the nation's food supply, and reduce imports. These are fundamental objectives of the MSFCMA, and Mr. Soler has just echoed these same objectives.

Thank you for your consideration. I would welcome the opportunity to provide additional references or to discuss further. If wished, staff and I would participate, at our expense, in planning and oversight of research.

I have had no contact or affiliation with any interest group about this matter. I have no financial, organizational, or advocacy interest in the outcome. I am simply honoring and sharing my father's request. The photos below show what we found. On the last page is a note from Senator Bob Packwood, Chair of the Senate Commerce Committee, who had jurisdiction and oversight of the FCMA. NOAA assigned me to his office for one year to coordinate the needed changes to the Act and serve as liaison with NOAA.

Respectfully,



Dr. John T. Everett ([Bio](#))

Chair and CEO. [Everett-Vehrs Conservation and Research Foundation](#), and,
President, [Ocean Associates, Inc.](#)

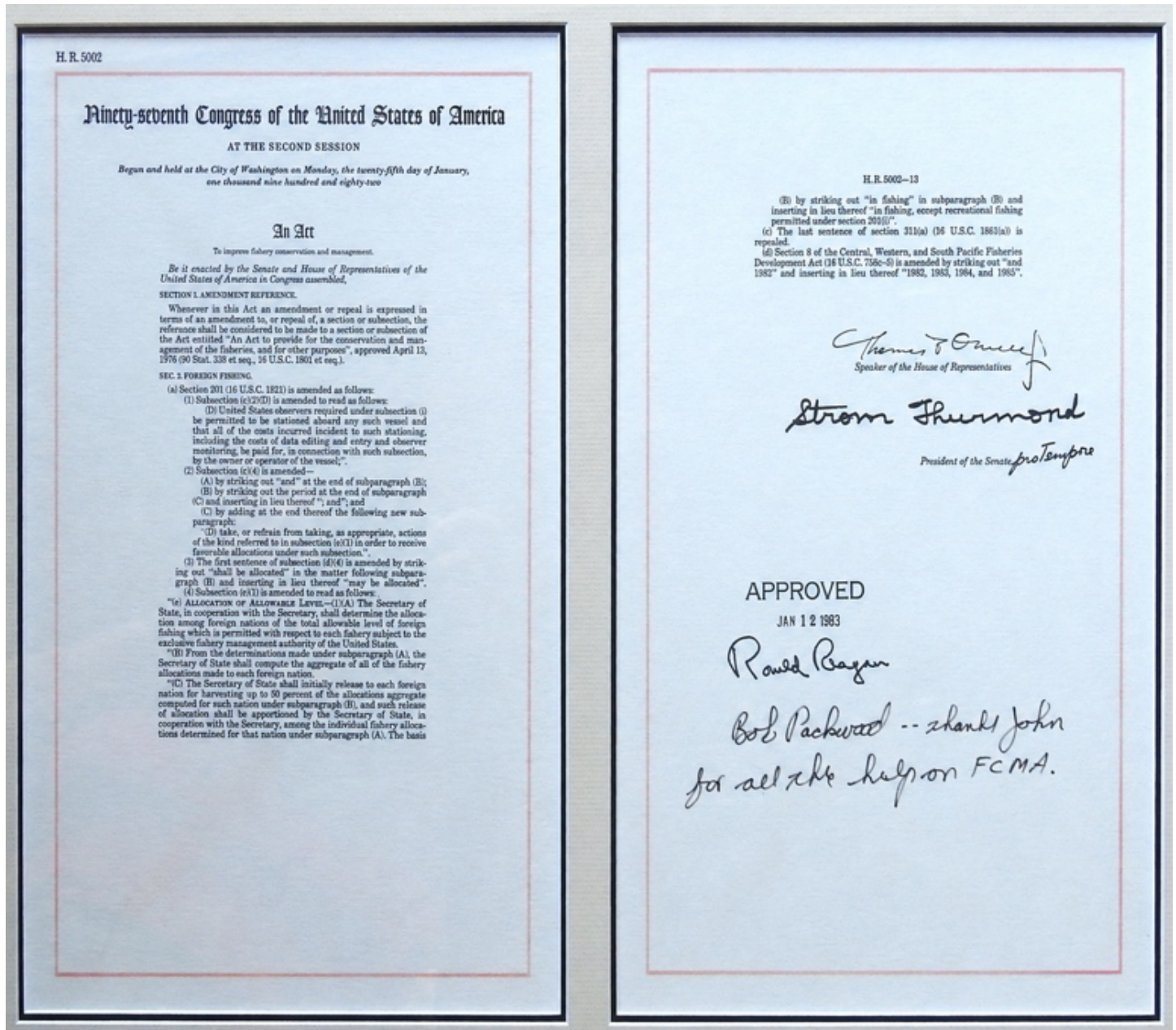
Appendix A. Fairhaven/New Bedford Outer Harbor photographs

Winter 1970, fourth year after reopening of the outer harbor after decades of closure. Photos show littlenecks and bulls in 12-minute hydraulic dredge tows. John R. Everett is in the foreground; Antone R. Everett, Jr. is washing the catch for sorting on what had been their father's boat.



Appendix B. Recognition from Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Bob Packwood

*Historical note referenced in the conclusion: Chairman Bob Packwood's handwritten recognition:
"Thanks John for all the help on FCMA."*



From: Brendan Runde <brendan.runde@TNC.ORG>

Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2026 1:41 PM

To: Brendan Runde <brendan.runde@TNC.ORG>

Cc: Wilke, Kate <kate.wilke@tnc.org>; David Moss <david.moss@TNC.ORG>; Goldsmith, Willy <wgoldsmith@pelagicstrategies.com>

Subject: Published: synthesis of US marine recreational self-reporting programs

Hello,

I am writing to make you aware of our new paper, published today in Marine Policy: [Open Access Link Here](#). In the paper, we synthesize 25 self-reporting programs in US marine recreational fisheries with respect to their program structure, successes, and lessons learned. In the Conclusions section, we offer a set of recommendations for current and future self-reporting programs seeking robust usership and retention.

Thanks to the program managers and app developers with whom we spoke for this effort and to Willy Goldsmith from Pelagic Strategies, LLC, for leading the conversations.

Please circulate the paper to interested parties and do not hesitate to reach out with any questions or comments.

Brendan Runde

Cc Kate Wilke, David Moss, Willy Goldsmith (co-authors)

Brendan Runde, PhD The Nature Conservancy

Marine Scientist

Virginia

(301) 904-2672



From: Didden, Jason <Jdidden@mafmc.org>

Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2026 2:26 PM

Subject: RE: Published: synthesis of US marine recreational self-reporting programs

The 2012 workshop that the Council held cooperatively with MRIP may also be of interest on this topic:

<https://www.mafmc.org/workshop/volunteerself-reported-angler-data-workshop>

From the conclusion section:

Opt-in angler data may be useful for certain kinds of data that are not likely to be susceptible to bias, although it is difficult to anticipate what these data may be. However, the unique characteristics of self-selected participants are likely to introduce bias into certain kinds of data, especially catch and effort data. Managers must be made aware of such biases, and the likely extent of such biases should be examined when implementation of these programs is considered.

If anglers are asked to report information but then that information is not used due to these biases, it is possible that more harm than good will be done as a result of the program in terms of angler trust and confidence in recreational data collection overall. However, for certain kinds of information (for example biological specimen collection) opt-in participation by volunteer anglers may be a good way to harness anglers' sincere desire to participate in data collection that improves the science and management of recreational fisheries. In addition, more research should be conducted to examine possible ways to correct for bias when possible, in order to make the best use of the data that anglers do go through the effort of providing.

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NEW ENGLAND/MID-ATLANTIC

August 4, 2026

NOAA Fisheries Sets Management Measures for Northeast Multispecies

NOAA Fisheries is approving Framework 72 developed by the New England Fishery Management Council that sets or adjusts catch limits for Northeast multispecies (groundfish) stocks for the 2026 fishing year (May 1, 2026 - April 30, 2027), including the three stocks managed jointly with Canada. Framework 72 revises catch limits of 12 groundfish stocks based upon the results of stock assessments conducted in 2025 and are intended to help prevent overfishing and rebuild overfished stocks. It revises status determination criteria for Georges Bank yellowtail and modifies the process for the Regional Administrator to set recreational management measures for Atlantic cod and haddock stocks that do not have a recreational allocation.

We are accepting public comment on this [interim final rule](#) as published in the *Federal Register* and submit your comments through the [online portal](#). The comment period is open through September 3, 2026.

Questions?

Industry: Contact [Liz Sullivan](#), Regional Office, 978-282-8493

Media: Contact [GARFO Public Affairs](#)



August 12, 2026

Dr. Cate O'Keefe
Executive Director
New England Fishery Management Council
50 Water Street, Mill 2
Newburyport, MA 01950

Dear Dr. O'Keefe:

I am writing to call your attention to the attached industry letter submitted to the New England Fishery Management Council in 2019 during the development of Amendment 23 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan.

That letter raised critically important questions regarding the costs and benefits of industry-funded monitoring under the groundfish sector program. Nearly seven years later, the fundamental issues and questions raised by the fishing industry remain largely unaddressed.

In 2019, industry members specifically raised concerns about the economics of the proposed monitoring requirements—most importantly, the cost of industry-funded monitoring relative to vessel revenues and the absence of tangible, quantifiable benefits to the fishing businesses that would ultimately bear those costs. Fishermen asked for a meaningful metric that business owners could use to evaluate and justify this substantial additional expense, particularly when weighing monitoring costs against vessel operating expenses and crew compensation.

The industry also questioned the underlying assumption that increased monitoring would lead to improved stock assessments, greater certainty in the science, and ultimately increased spawning stock biomass (SSB). Those concerns have proven well founded. Increased monitoring has not produced greater stability in assessment results.

Amendment 23 was subsequently developed, approved, and implemented in 2023. Consolidation within the groundfish fleet has been severe, and the fishery—and the communities and shoreside businesses that depend upon it—has become increasingly reliant on a shrinking number of active vessels. That fact alone deserves serious attention.

I say this as a member of the industry group that has worked for years with our Congressional partners to secure federal appropriations to prevent these monitoring costs from being imposed directly on fishermen. That experience has also demonstrated how precarious reliance on annual federal funding can be. The Council understands this reality as well, particularly as it continues to confront reductions and uncertainty in federal funding across fisheries programs.

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We must remind the council that Amendment 23 requires the industry to pay for a default coverage rate of 40% in the absence of federal reimbursement funding. We're confident this would result in a cost that would eliminate a large proportion of the already depleted small boat fleet while further eroding the profitability of the ever-shrinking larger vessel fleet.

The fundamental question raised by fishermen in 2019 therefore remains unanswered: What measurable benefit has the groundfish fleet received in return for the substantial costs had the federal funding not been secured. How many more vessels would've been out of business already?

On behalf of the fishermen who remain in this fishery, as well as those who have been forced to leave it, I urge the Council to directly address the costs / benefits of the industry funded monitoring program as well as an affordability analysis that adequately contemplates the continued volatility in the assessment results for key stocks in the fishery. Neither the Amendment 23 Review nor the Environmental Impact Statements accompanying the Amendment 23 measures have adequately addressed the fundamental cost-benefit or affordability concerns raised by the industry nearly seven years ago.

After seven years of experience, the Council now has the benefit of actual results rather than projections and assumptions. Those results should be used to determine whether the burdens imposed by Amendment 23 remain justified and, if not, what changes are necessary to provide meaningful regulatory relief to the remaining groundfish fleet.

Sincerely,

Vito Giacalone

Vito J. Giacalone

June 5, 2019

Mr. John Quinn, Chair
New England Fishery Management Council

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

We the undersigned are commercial fishermen that depend upon the groundfish fishery for our livelihoods.

The purpose and need of Amendment 23 clearly identifies “maximizing the value of collected catch data and minimizing costs for the fishing industry and the National Marine Fisheries Service” as critical parts of this action.

So far in the Amendment 23 process, we have not seen an attempt to relate the additional costs of monitoring to any measurable benefit to our businesses or the fishery for any of the alternatives. This is a critical and unique aspect of this Amendment because monitoring in the groundfish sector program is industry funded.

The cost of monitoring is a direct cost to our businesses - it is a direct cost to crew, which is hard enough to find and retain these days. How do we justify this additional expense? What do we get for it? With the lack of any cost / benefit information, how do we justify the reduced paychecks to our crew?

We hear theories that increased monitoring will improve stock assessments. But we have learned from Amendment 16 that higher levels of monitoring do not necessarily result in improved stock assessments. Certainly we have not seen any improved ability to estimate stock size.

While critical stock quotas are so low, federal funds made temporarily available to monitor our fishery are essential to our survival. These funds should not be wasted on increased monitoring in the short-term with no quantifiable benefit. ***Federal funds can NOT be considered to offset the costs of Amendment 23 alternatives.***

At this point in the process we hear there is a focus on finishing rather than on developing informed and sound alternatives. As businesses that will be directly impacted by this action, we are more concerned that the Council focuses its effort on getting the alternatives right than simply completing the action.

Please consider the seriousness of your actions and the fragile economic condition of the few remaining vessels trying to keep this industry afloat. There are hardly any of us left. The Council needs to focus on alternatives that are mindful of the realities of this fishery.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the following sector vessels:

F/V	Aaron & Alexa	Scott Swicker	F/V	Manford L Porter	Craig Porter
F/V	Alanna Renee	Kurtis Lang	F/V	Maria G S	Joseph Sanfilippo
F/V	Amanda & Andy II	Jim Santapaola	F/V	Maria JoAnn	Frank Patania
F/V	Amanda & Andy III	Jim Santapaola	F/V	Marion J	Tom Lyons
F/V	Amanda Leigh	Jim Santapaola	F/V	Mary Elizabeth	Phil Lynch
F/V	America	Tory Bramante	F/V	Michael Brandon	Thomas Bell
F/V	American Pride	Tory Bramante	F/V	Midnight Sun	Thomas Testaverde
F/V	Angela & Rose	Paul Vitale	F/V	Miss Emily	Kevin Norton
F/V	Ann Marie	Fanel Dobre	F/V	Miss Meredith	Matt Cooney
F/V	Atlantic Prince	Mike Walsh	F/V	Miss Sandy	Vincenzo Taorminia
F/V	Bantry Bay	Daniel Murphy	F/V	Miss Trish II	Vincenzo Russo
F/V	Boomer Two	Mike Walsh	F/V	My Grace	Frank Sciortino
F/V	Capt Joe	Giuseppe Dimaio	F/V	Mystique Lady	Joseph Jurek
F/V	Capt Novello	Sam Novello	F/V	Olympia	Mike Walsh
F/V	Captain Dominic	Accursio Sanfilippo	F/V	Orion	Giuseppe Dimaio
F/V	Carol Ann	Mark Carnevale	F/V	Padre Pio	Tory Bramante
F/V	Cat Eyes	Ignazio Sanfilippo	F/V	Paula Lynn	Phil Lynch
F/V	Catherine M	Lance Edwards	F/V	Pilgrim	William McCann
F/V	Cheryl Ann	Ron Gustafson	F/V	Princess Laura	Giuseppe Dimaio
F/V	Debra Ann II	Debra Metivier	F/V	Razzo	Joe Randazzo
F/V	Determination	Donald Fox	F/V	Rebecca Anne	Peter Fadden
F/V	Dunlin	Michael Frontiero	F/V	Rimrack	Mike Anderson
F/V	Early Times	Daniel Connors	F/V	Ruthie B	William Blount
F/V	Ellen Diane	David Goethel	F/V	Ryan Zachary	Richard Burgess
F/V	Endeavor	Kevin Shea	F/V	SS Melon II	Mark Byard
F/V	Explorer IV	Bonnie Akerley	F/V	Sabrina Maria	Albert Cottone
F/V	Flight 1	Mike Walsh	F/V	Sammy Jo	Frank Patania
F/V	Foxy Lady	Phil Powell	F/V	Sandy Lynn	Neil Pike
F/V	Grace Marie	Stefanie Noto	F/V	Santo Pio	Joseph Orlando
F/V	Guardian	Mike Walsh	F/V	Seafarmer II	Clark Sandler
F/V	Hannah Story	Scott Eshenfelder	F/V	Shamrock	William McCann
F/V	Harvest Moon	Mark Carroll	F/V	Sharon E	Scott Eshenfelder
F/V	Heidi & Elisabeth	James Hayward	F/V	Stephanie & Bryan	Donald Fox
F/V	Hope Lynn	Neil Pike	F/V	Tina & Tom	Busty Brancaleone
F/V	Hustler	Tom Vinegra	F/V	Tina & Tom II	Busty Brancaleone
F/V	Iberia II	Pedro Pelicas	F/V	Toby Ann	Brian Higgins
F/V	Janel Leigh	Frank Davis	F/V	Tremont	Mike Walsh
F/V	Kathryn Leigh	BG Brown	F/V	Tyler	Giuseppe Dimaio
F/V	Kenneth J Duncan	Craig Porter	F/V	United States	Antonia Cravo
F/V	Labor In Vain	Doug Germain	F/V	Windsong	Mike Bauhs
F/V	Lady J	David Jewell	F/V	Witchcraft	Jayson Driscoll
F/V	Lady Jane	Russell Sherman			
F/V	Lady Victoria	Charles Felch, Jr.			
F/V	Lori B	Richard Burgess			
F/V	Luso American I	Carlos Alberto			

From: Michael Pentony - NOAA Federal <michael.pentony@noaa.gov>

Sent: Friday, August 14, 2026 11:09 AM

Subject: NOAA Fisheries Announces 60-day Scoping Period for Input on Potential Measures to Modify the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan

Cate, Chris, and Bob,

On Monday, NOAA Fisheries will [announce](#) a scoping period for the next phase in developing and analyzing recommendations that may result in proposed modifications to the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (ALWTRP). This is the next phase in the process to comply with Congress's direction that we issue new regulations for the American lobster and Jonah crab fisheries that are consistent with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 mandates that new regulations must be in place by December 31, 2028. We are using this scoping period to ensure any future actions and regulations are grounded in economic reality and support the proud tradition of American commercial fishing.

We will be asking for ideas and suggestions regarding any amendments to the ALWTRP, and information on the impact of all existing and innovative U.S. commercial gear used in the American lobster and Jonah crab fisheries on North Atlantic right whales along the U.S. East Coast. Comments from the scoping period will inform discussions during the upcoming 2026 and 2027 Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Team meetings, and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of a 2028 ALWTRP amendment.

We will file a Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental analysis in the *Federal Register*, followed by a 60-day public scoping comment period beginning on August 17, 2026. This is not a notice of proposed rulemaking; rather, it requests public input on the scope of the regulations. It also provides notice that the upcoming NEPA analysis of ALWTRP modifications will consider all U.S. commercial fixed-gear fisheries regulated under the ALWTRP.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me.

Mike

Michael Pentony

Regional Administrator

[Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office](#)

[NOAA Fisheries](#) | [U.S. Dept. of Commerce](#)

55 Great Republic Drive

Gloucester, MA 01930

Phone: 978-281-9283

From: Michael Pentony - NOAA Federal <michael.pentony@noaa.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, August 19, 2026 4:49 PM

Subject: GARFO Annual Fishery Utilization Report

Chris and Cate,

I'm happy to share with you a new feature we've added to the GARFO "[Resources for Fishing](#)" web page, under the Monitoring and Analysis heading. We have published the first annual [fishery utilization report](#) for all New England and Mid-Atlantic Council-managed fisheries. The focus is the 2025 report, and we've included the 2024 report as a start to the archive. We plan to produce and publish this report annually in mid-August for the preceding fishing year.

Mike

Michael Pentony

Regional Administrator

[Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office](#)

[NOAA Fisheries](#) | [U.S. Dept. of Commerce](#)

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